

# THE NEWSPAPER

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855.

NO. 14.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,**  
LICENTIATE of the College of Physicians.  
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.  
Fellow of the University of Oleson.  
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.  
Licentiate Accounter of the Lying in Hospital of  
Dublin, Ireland.  
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine  
in Canada East and Canada West.  
Licensed to practice as a General Medical Practitioner  
in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated.  
Will be found (unless when absent on professional  
business).

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,  
NEWMARKET.  
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 15-39

**DR. BURNIE,**  
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,  
HOLLAND LANDING.  
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

**JOHN McNAB,**  
Barrister and Attorney,  
NOTARY-PUBLIC, &c.,  
[6m23"] Church Street, Toronto.

**Charles Sibbald,**  
LAND INSURANCE, AND  
GENERAL AGENT.  
Broker and Commission Merchant,  
Of Grain Lumber, and Produce,  
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES.—The Hon. Sir J. B. Rob-  
inson, Bart., Chief Justice; John Arnould, Esq.;  
F. H. Newmark, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Roe,  
Esq., Newmarket.  
NEWMARKET, May 17, 1854. 15-1f

**T. BOTSFORD,**  
Saddler, Harness and  
TRUNK MAKER,  
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,  
NEWMARKET.

All ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

**SETH ASHTON,**  
General Auctioneer  
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can  
make application either personally or by letter,  
(post-paid) to the *New Era* Office, Newmarket.  
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

**R MOORE,**  
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE  
COURT COUNCIL OFFICE,  
TORONTO.  
Feb. 17, 1854.

**R. C. McMULLEN,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,  
Land, General Commission, Division Court  
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c., Secretary and  
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society,  
Commissioner and Auctioneer.  
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

**JOHN R. JONES,**  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in  
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.,  
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge  
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23y1

**Messrs. FORD & GROVER,**  
ELECTRIC PHYSICIANS,  
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,  
of their own compound, adapted to the various  
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which  
we live. Also, the  
**Celebrated American Oil,**  
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,  
Old Sores, Sealed Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,  
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general  
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt  
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.  
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 15-1

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

**JAMES ALLAN** begs to return thanks for  
past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared  
to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,  
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles  
usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES,  
STOVES, and PLOUGHES, on hand for sale.

Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 6-1

**S. SAXTON,**  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-  
paired to order, and Warranted.

WANTED—an Apprentice to learn the  
Business.

Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 15-2

**MANSION HOUSE,**  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,  
KEPT BY

**THOMAS MOSIER.**  
GOOD Sheds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-  
modation.

Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 15-1

**SAMUEL MACHELL,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
FOR KING AND WHITCHURCH,  
12 to 14 King and 12 to 14 Whitchurch,  
GEO. MACHELL'S CORNER.

## POETRY.

Written for the *New Era*.

The Parting Spirit—Our Brother.

BY L. A. A.

Would we stay thee, would we stay thee,  
Spirit could we bind thy wing;  
Bid thee linger in our sunshine  
For our hearts around thee cling.  
Stay for loved ones round the clinging,  
To thy hours sweet pleasures bringing,  
Woudst thou rend the chords that twine,  
Kindred spirits unto thine.

O! behold one, o'er our spirits,  
Shadows of deep sorrow fall;  
To the summons waiting for thee,  
Does the master for the call?  
Can he leave thee here no longer,  
Where thy foes are waxing stronger?  
Who would dim thy soul with blight,  
Envious of thy spirits light.

Bowers of beauty waiting for thee,  
Where the light is holy light;  
Loving seraphs round the gather,  
Quick to bearthee from our sight;  
Bending o'er thee at life's parting,  
Whilst his arrows death is darting;  
Leave, O! leave, us words of joy,  
Spirit with thy parting sigh.

'Midst the glory of the welcome,  
Which the happy poor for thee.  
Hearts on earth for thee are breaking.  
Should we weep when thou art free;  
Weep when angels throng to greet thee,  
Weep when Jesus loves to meet thee,  
Weep when thou with him will dwell.  
Weep when all with thee is well?

No beloved, no beloved one,  
From our hearts should leave no sight,  
Thou art gone but O! Redeemed one,  
Thou has left us words of joy.  
Could the pitying Saviour have us,  
With such woe to read and grieve us,  
O! we love the better still,  
Jesus, for thy gracious will.

Messenger to our Redeemer,  
Tell, O! tell him—all shall;  
We would stay thee, but his summons,  
Take away our sorrow's thrall,  
Jesus take him to thy bosom,  
Thou hast paid for him the ransom  
Bind thy glory o'er his brow,  
To thy holy will we bow.

## LITERATURE.

For the *New Era*.

Uncle Jack and the Press-Gang.

BY J. T. S.

"Well Ned, you have often asked me to tell you how Uncle Jack got away from the Press-Gang, in the year 1815; and under circumstances, too, when most of people would have set themselves down as in for a regular chance of being kept busy knocking Frenchmen on the head; or of being knocked on the head themselves; or to say the best of it, being kept knocking about in a frigate for four or five years, and coming home at last with a great many more knocks than they are ever likely to receive pay for?"

"Much as I hate spinning yarns, I have often thought I would gratify you in that one wish, and tell you the story,—which I will as the old boy told it to me. But, first of all, as you did not know much about him, I will give you a brief outline of his person and character."

Not over five feet ten inches in height, and pretty stout made, he, as Deaf Buck, or Sam Spring, would have said; peeled as much in the shape of a man as any other specimen of the "Genus homo" that even handled his mauls in this country. He could demolish a port of Genuine Dublin Stone, or Barley and Perkins' sixpenny, in as short a time, and could flourish a knife around as much bread and cheese, as any other Carpenter in all his Majesty's dominions; and with his digestive organs in full operation upon a fair share of an Englishman's pride, a rump steak and a sufficient supply of the proper moisture to give the same a relish, he would just as soon be knocking the devil out of an Irishman, as to be comfortably sitting by his fireside of a cold December's evening: and, if he has not been wonderfully bold, there has been more than one man who wished, that he and Uncle Jack had never met the same mark; why, he once drove about twenty red jackets into fits with the pump handle; but I had better not lay you on that tack or I shall have to spin that yarn also. To add to what I have told you, that he was left handed, and consider that that made him a much more awkward customer, you will then have a pretty fair idea of the old boy in his younger days when this affair happened."

"Well it was, as I before told you in the year 1815, and in the same month too, that Boney eluded the vigilance of the British at Elba, and landed near Caunes in the Gulf of Juan with about six hundred devoted followers, and two or three pieces of cannon; and, a few day's march, entered Paris at at the head of the whole army of France; which scattered the Bourbon Princes, and left them to offer their submission to the thrones of the allied sovereigns of Europe; and their adherants

to secure their own safety, sought refuge in the most inconceivable crannies and nooks of this Earth's surface, that the M—— frigate gang, and every grubby face cub slung his remnant of a hit in the air and hurried; while old mother Gleeson pitched an empty fish basket between the legs of the foremost fellow, which put him parallel with mother earth; then a most lovely state of absence from all inter-

ference with from the scavenger's broom or shovel; lame Down, the cobler, came spinning out of an alley with both hands full of lasts, and sent them whirling at the last of the pursuers, which, to use his own words, "missed 'em by gun," while, all along the streets, the heads of either half, blind, or lame might be seen out of every window. However, Uncle Jack reached the Quay in time to see his pursuers, the boatswain's mate a head, putting in their scratches, about twenty yards behind him, followed by every grade of the species human, and canine, inaking as much tongue confusion as may be heard in a Jewish market; here he was at the end of his race, the words of the ghost of Hamlet's father—"Brief let me be" came to his memory, so off came his coat, and sose he went into the Camber, and struck like a goodone for the landing stairs on the opposite side; a collier's boat that was passing picked him up about half way across, wet enough of course. As he ascended the stairs he gave his fist two or three hearty shaks, he could not pass without some token of affection, at, what he was pleased to call, the disturbers of the peace, and in too or three minutes you could not have found him in the whole town had you searched. The Press-Gang returned to their boat with marks of popular vengeance distributed amongst them; the boat to its ship; and the ship started for its destination; and had Uncle Jack gone with it, he we would not have been here now for the M—— frigate never returned, nor any tidings of her little or much.

**FATE OF THE APOSTLES.**—St. Matthew.—This Apostle an Evangelist is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or to have been slain with a sword, at a city in Ethiopia. St. Mark.—This Evangelist was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, until he expired. St. Luke.—This Apostle was hanged upon an olive tree, in Greece. St. John.—This Apostle and evangelist was put into a cauldron of Boiling oil, at Rome, and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death, at Ephesus, in Asia. St. Peter.—This Apostle was crucified at Rome, with his head downwards, at his own request, thinking himself unworthy to die in the same posture and manner as his blessed Master. St. James the Great.—This Apostle was beheaded at Jerusalem. St. James the less.—This apostle was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the Temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club. St. Philip.—This Apostle was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis, city of Phrygia, St. Bartholomew.—This Apostle was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king. St. Andrew.—This apostle was bound to a cross whence he preached to the people until he expired. St. Thomas.—This Apostle was run through the body with a lance, at Goromandal in the East Indies. St. Apostle.—This Apostle was shot to death with arrows. St. Simon-Zealot.—This Apostle was crucified in Persia. St. Matthias.—This Apostle was first stoned and then beheaded. St. Barnabas.—This Apostle of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews at Salona. St. Paul.—This Apostle was beheaded at Rome, by the tyrant Nero.—*Frederick Visitor.*

**FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.**  
**Arrival of the Atlantic.**  
NEW YORK, May 4th.  
Emperor Napolon accompanied by the Emperor has been a week in England, immensely glorified.

British loan of £16,000,000 sterling taken by Rothschild—£100 Consols 15s. 6d., in shape of annuities terminable in 30 years. Increased taxes on incomes, spirits, tea, coffee sugars, and stamps proposed.

England's assent to Louis Napoleon taking command of the allied armies in the Crime re-  
garded as doubtful—rumours however. Vienna Conference broken off after 12th session. Strong indications of Austria refusing to act against Russia.

Lord John Russell, M. Drouyn D'Lhys left Vienna.

Bombardment of Sebastopol—500 guns commenced on the 9th and continued incessantly to the 16th—assault not practicable.

Wheat lower.

Corn slightly advanced.

Consols declined 89s.

**SANDY HOOK, May 4th, 2 P. M.**

The Steamship *Atlantic* has arrived with Liverpool dates 16/21 ult.

It was the intention to storm Sebastopol, if possible.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady at previous rates.

Provisions slightly advanced.

Breadstuffs—Wheat and Flour were slightly lower.

Corn is slightly advanced.

Consols declined 89s.

**Mr. T. T. T. Kilby, Mill**

Western Canal Flour 39s. a 41s. White Wheat 11s. Od. a 12s. 2d. White Corn 42s. a 42s. 6d.

London Money market easy. Consols had declined 89s for money.

The Atlantic's dates are to the 23rd ult., two days later than the last Steamer.

Brown, Shipley & Co. report Flour and Wheat lower. Flour declined 1s.; Wheat 42s. Corn holders realized 6d advance. Red Wheat 10s 2d 11s. Old Western, Canadian Flour 40s a 41s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 42s a 42s 6d; New, 39s 41s; Ohio, 42s a 43s; Canadian, 39s a 41s.

Lard in fair business and 1s dearer, closing at 46s a 47s.

Liverpool, April 21st.

Money abundant notwithstanding the loan, Bullion decreased £56,000. Consols closed 87s 89s for money, and 89s 89s for account. Stocks were well supported.

**TURKEY BY THE ATLANTIC.**

From the seat of war, we learn that during the first two days of the bombardment the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the city, and much damage was done to the Russian works. It is stated that on the night of the 13th the left attack of the allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians.

The latter were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of the position now taken enables the allies to fortify the summit of the ravine which is of the greatest importance.

Since the siege began, five of the Russian admirals in Sebastopol had died or been killed.

Gortschikoff had published an address to the garrison, saying that matters looked more encouraging to the besieged.

Serious trouble had been created at Krajova, by the brutal conduct of an Austrian officer.

The people attacked the Austrian

and drove them out of the city: 247 killed on both sides; the excitement continues, and a deputation is to be sent to the Sultan to demand justice.

Operations for strengthening the Russian forts in the Baltic were going on with the greatest activity, and there are 110,000 troops in the Baltic Provinces. Most of the British advanced squadron was detained in the Great Belt by ice.

The British Parliament assembled on the 16th. The estimates of the expences for the year stated at £86,339,300; to meet which the revenue is estimated at £33,339,000, leaving a deficiency of £23,000,000.

It is thought much party discord will arise from the manner of securing the necessary loan, as it involves a great principle of finance.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of France had created a perfect furor of excitement.

The Emperor made a speech on the occasion of his reception by the Lord Mayor of London, which gave great satisfaction.

Mr. Layard was entertained on board the clipper *Donald McKay*, on the 21st.

The Russian Prize *Sitha*, has been handed over to the French.

The collision between the English ship of war and the "George Hulbert," has been investigated, and both parties exonerated from blame.

2000 Colliers at Wigan are on the strike.

The Roebeck Committee is progressing with its investigations.

The conference is in its last agony. Russia absolutely refuses to agree to the limitations of her power in the Black Sea, but offers to permit the maintenance of a British armament equal to her own on the Black Sea waters, provided no other nation has the right

## New Advertisements.

Don't read This—T. Nixon,  
Credit Sale—Seth Ashton,  
List of Letters—Wm. Ross,  
List of Letters—C. Darrow,  
Marine Festival—D. Wilson,  
Confirmation—Stephen F. Remy,  
Notes—G. Lloyd.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, May 11th, 1855.

123 The next Division Court will be held in Newmarket the 1st proximo.

123 A report of the Stouffville list of prizes, awarded at Spring Show, will be given next week.

123 The down Train on Wednesday evening last killed two young cattle, near this station. They belonged to Mr. T. Currie, and are valued at about £2.

123 We have received a copy of the Bill Incorporating a company to construct the Port Perry and Whitchurch Junction Railway. This bill was introduced by Mr. Hartman, and on the 9th inst. it was reported, favorably by the Committee on Private Bills.

### Lecture on Woman's Rights.

Pursuant to an announcement by placard, Mrs. Anne Dyer Coxon delivered a second Lecture on the "Rights of Woman," in the Court House, Newmarket, on Thursday evening last, the 3rd inst., upon which we promised to make a few comments this week. Before doing so, however, perhaps it would be well to give an outline of the arguments made up of, so that the reader may more properly understand the basis upon which this new movement is founded.

In the first place, she said it was woman's right to engage in any mechanical pursuit or practice any profession, to which she might feel inclined—let it be what it would; and that she should receive the same amount of compensation as those of the opposite sex.—And although woman was wronged in not being able to enjoy the same privileges as her "Lord," in reference to the above,—she was more seriously wronged by marriage; for no sooner did she become his wife, than she became his slave—subject to do his bidding, and compelled by law to act in accordance with his dictation. In fact, so strict were the laws of this country in that particular, that if, in consequence of difference, the husband and wife should separate, the man had the control of her hard earnings and could sue for their recovery. Woman would, also, in that case, be deprived of the comfort of her own children. This is one reason why many a woman had submitted with all patience to the gross—and not unfrequently barbarous treatment of her "Lord." The man for instance, might be a confirmed drunkard—the sight of whom his wife might loathe and detest; yet, for the sake of her family, she quietly submitted to the wrongs she endured. The Lecturer, also, was firmly convinced, that should woman be engaged in the various avocations of life, the same as the other sex; have seats in our council boards; engage in the practice of law at our court; exercise the right of the franchise at our elections—immorality would decrease, and everything transacted in public assemblies, be conducted as orderly as the services of the Church. One reason why woman was not as healthy, strong, and vigorous, as the opposite sex, was, in consequence of her education—and close confinement.—Here, woman was particularly wronged. Young girls were prevented from romping in the open air, the same as boys,—thereby depriving them of the rosy cheek—the bloom of health, woman's glory. Therefore, to what ever degree in life, whether in youth, at marriage or after death, woman was either hampered or degraded; for if you trace the writings of her tombstones after death, it reads the "relic" of so and so,—or in other words "the sad end" of man. The Lecturer then referred at some length to the political struggles of the neighboring Republic, and stated that had woman a voice in the Senate, the late Mexican War would never have been recorded on the page of history; neither would the "Aborigines of the country" be persecuted unto the death. Woman was also wronged in not having institutions of learning established by the state, just as general as they are for the opposite sex; or rather, in not allowing the females of the country to enter into the various institutions of learning attended by persons of the opposite sex.

In conclusion, the fair lecturer summed up by demanding equal privileges and property rights with men and a voice in all public meetings. Freedom; Independence; Woman to have the care and control of her children in case of dissolution of the marriage contract; the use of the franchise; laws enacted for her protection, and that in case of the demise of her husband, one half of his property should fall to her; the right to be elected to fill places of emolument and power, and to engage in all the pursuits of her "liege Lord."

The above is a fair synopsis of the Lecture; and although much abridged, the gist of the arguments are given. In making what remarks we may feel called upon to offer, let it be distinctly understood, that so far as "Woman's Rights" are concerned we are a strong advocate; but in many respects we differ with the fair lecturer, as to what constitutes these rights.

In the first place, to be brief, it is argued, that bad woman a voice and took part in all proceedings of public gatherings, it would tend to the suppression of immorality! Never was there a more glaring or absurd notion entertained by the advocate of any new theory; and the history of the world furnishes abundant testimony to prove the fact. Woman possesses a naturally reserved disposition; and it is that reserved modesty which command the respect of the opposite sex, and lead them to pay a due regard for their presence. But that restraint would be thrown off altogether, were they to become habituated to the constant presence, in all assemblages, of the female sex. To deny this would be to argue against human nature. Take for example, the conduct of the lower classes of society, as at present constituted, and the fact

is proven to a demonstration. Their conduct in reference to giving the female sex a more general education, would not remedy the evil, for it would be the opposite sex, that would pay the fees, tax, and woman's glory—woman's elasticity, would decline.

Again, she demanded the extent of the franchise, to the female sex. Upon what ground, or for what reason, it was not distinctly stated. Can it be supposed for one moment that woman, confined as she necessarily must be attending to her household duties, possesses anything like the intelligence requisite to enable her to discern the difference between the policy of this or that man? or capable of looking forward into futurity and calculating upon the probable result of this or that man's theories being carried out in practice? The idea is preposterous. There may be here and there one, perhaps, whose wealth places them in a position to command a retinue of servants to whom they may entrust a large portion of their household cares; but this is far from being a common thing in Canada. Carry the case a little further. Imagine a woman seeking the suffrages of a constituency—haranguing a multitude in an open square imagine that restrain the female sex, by their natural reserve now hold, entirely uncheckered, what would be the result? Why the blush of shame would force her to hide her face in confusion, unless her sense of indecency was entirely abandoned. The Lecturer stated, (and we presume considers herself quite competent to give an opinion) that had woman a voice in the Legislature of the United States the late War with Mexico would never have occurred; neither would the nation be continually at war with the Aborigines of the country. This was adduced as a proof, we presume, of the good results likely to accrue in giving woman a voice in the affairs of the nation; but it only serves to show more conclusively her short-sightedness. According to her manner of reasoning, the Aborigines of the Canada Loan Company,—so long an incubus upon the energies and progress of this rising country. While I write these things, it is not with any pleasure, but with dis-gust.

To dwell upon the corruptions of public men, can only give pleasure to a corrupt mind; but to record faithfully the doings of public men, and to expose their evil tendencies, is a duty we owe to the country. When I look at recent proceedings among the politicians of Canada, and compare them with what was expected of their authors, by the country, it is impossible to repress some degree of indignation at the treachery and baseness of the principal actors in the drama, and also disgust and detestation of the cowardly abandonment of principle manifested by their supporters.

It is true Canada will improve—will rise, notwithstanding bad government and worse legislation. The natural resources of the country, energy, enterprise, industry, intelligence and honesty of her people, may and will overcome these evils; but before that can be done, many whose best days have been spent in the struggle will have passed away without seeing the fruit of their labors.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

THE CONFEDERATION COMMITTEE.—Mr. Hincks has laid his defense before the Corruption Committee, and we presume we shall soon have the decision of its members. From the composition of the body we can hardly expect that the majority will give a fair report upon the facts; Messrs. Smith, (Frontenac,) Robinson and Loranger, have already shown that they are very far from being impartial in the matter. Whatever expression we receive from these gentlemen in regard to ministerial deficiency, we shall lay upon us again, for we have no reason to expect any. From the minority, however, we shall have, no doubt, a separate report.

Those who expected to receive from Mr. Hincks a refutation of the charges against him, will be disappointed in reading his defense. It contains merely a rehash of the statements already made through the newspapers, mixed up with attacks on Mr. Brown, a member of the committee. He is particularly enraged against that gentleman for acting on the examination, and his followers are equally warm on the subject. Our readers already know the circumstance of the case. Mr. Brown was appointed by the House when he was absent, and it was no wish of his that he should have a most disagreeable task imposed upon him. When he was named as a member, it became a question whether it was not his duty to serve. He knew well that if he declined, it would at once be said by these very persons who are now blaming him for accepting, that he was afraid to investigate charges with which he was to some small extent identified; and there was, moreover, considerable danger if he refused, there would be none to insist on full enquiry, and the whole proceeding would become a mere whitewash.

From the time assumed by Mr. Solicitor General Smith, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Loranger, the probability of the latter result is now changed into a certainty, and we very much question whether Mr. Brown was not elected by the voice of Mr. Hincks' friends, in order that he might refuse to act, and the rest of the members be allowed to work out their concerted trick. The member for Lambton disappointed them, if that was their object. With the aid of Mr. Dorion and Mr. Smith of Northumberland, and in spite of all the obstacles thrown in his way by the other members of committee, he has elicited proof that every charge made against the late ministry is essentially true, and has brought conclusively home to Mr. Hincks, in particular, the worst cases of corruption of which a British minister can be guilty. But we must wait till the evidence is published, ere commenting fully on what has been elicited.—*Globe*.

CROPS IN CANADA.—We learn from some parts of Upper Canada that the farmers are short of flour and there cattle of fodder, some of the latter having died and the rest being in a very poor condition. We thought this state of things had been confined to Lower Canada, where it is unhappily too prevalent. There will be a large amount of breadstuffs required in the two Provinces before the next harvest, and it will be exceedingly poor policy to allow any price to tempt Canada to sell too much. If we have ourselves too bare now and have to import again, when and at what price shall we find what we want? The scarcity of all kinds of provisions and consequent high prices are weighing heavily on the Eastern Township of Lower Canada, which, partaking as they do of the character and climate of the adjoining New England States, like them are large importers. It is said that 500,000 bushels of what have been bought in London, C. W., this winter, and hurried off to the States by the Great Western Railway—and that most of what is at the Lake ports is bought by Americans, and only waiting shipment. This is ominous of high prices.

Yours,

## CORRESPONDENCE.

123 We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Dear Sir.—I received a copy of a petition not long since, which had been sent to the Legislative Assembly, by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, praying for the repeal of the School Act so far as those counties are concerned; and to authorize them to pass such By-Laws, from time to time, for the distribution of School Grants and for the better conducting of common schools, as they may deem advisable. They complain that the present Act is too complicated; and that its working cause much unnecessary expense to the country. And also contend that they could superintend their own schools cheaper and more efficiently, than can be done by Mr. Ryerson and his officers at Toronto.

Now, sir, I am convinced that more than two-thirds of the counties in Upper Canada, would be in a like petition, if the subject was agitated; for there is a continual murmuring in almost every school section against the present school act; and this murmuring will shortly increase into open and expressed dissatisfaction. The people of each county feel perfectly capable of managing their own affairs, (at least, so far as schools are concerned,) and they will not feel disposed much longer, to pay high salaries to others for doing it. Evidence of this is furnished by the indignant manner in which the people resented the nauseating dose, compounded and prepared by Dr. Ryerson, and meted out by the Council of Public Instruction, in the shape of Forms of Prayer. This step was rather too much at variance with the preconceived opinions of a large majority of the Dr.'s patients, and the dose was therefore rejected by all the true lovers of civil and religious liberty. A large number of teachers have also declared that they will give up their professions before they will comply with a rule so arbitrary and so decidedly pernicious in its effects. They have no objection to prayer, provided it be exercised at church or in the family circle; but they object to its having any place in our common schools, where children of different sects are collected.

Now, sir, it is evidently the just right of the people, in each county, to have full control over their own schools; and as there is great dissatisfaction manifesting itself throughout the country, with the present system, why not immediately urge the propriety of the different Municipalities following the lead of the counties above mentioned and petition the legislature to repeal the present school Act, so as to allow each county the privilege of controlling their own schools.

I remain, yours truly,

VINDEX.

Whitchurch, April 25th, 1855.

15,000 men, who will assist in the assault.—Admiral Braxton has anchored in Sevastopol Bay, and waits for fine weather to begin his operations.

It is said that three Russian batteries have been dismounted.

"The Allies say that their loss has been considerable."

"These reports in the *Press* must be corroborated with caution."

Letters from the Crimea, of the 12th instant officially state that the Allies' fleets were engaged in order of battle before the harbor of Sevastopol.

The bombardment of the Malakoff Tower continued up to the 12th, without any apparent result.

The navigation of the Danube is again decidedly free. The British have permitted all the vessels to pass. Fresh ships have been chartered at Constantinople to bring cargoes of corn from the Danubian provinces.

Violent tempests raged in the Black Sea during which the first week in April. Six Turkish and Wallachian gulls got ashore at Varna.

The shocks of earthquake had entirely ceased at Bourgas, and business in the silk trade was looking up again.

A letter from Kamiesch, of the date of the 7th, says, that 10,000 Turks had been disembarked at Sebastopol from Eupatoria, to take part in the siege.

It is certain that the Piedmontese troops will take up their temporary quarters at Mashad.

The Kunda, after having been defeated by Mohamed Pacha, retired to the foot of Carpatoria, and having suffered another defeat under the walls of the fort, were blockaded by the Turkish troops, who occupied a favorable position.

The disorders that had been broken out at Damacus were promptly put down, and the agitators arrested.

Russian official reports state that 150,000 of the new militia of the empire have already been organized. These men are not available, except for the defence of their own homes.

The Carmel, which left Constantinople on the 5th inst., informs us that the Egyptian division did not leave till the 3rd, on account of contrary winds.

The Turkish squadron was actively refitting, so as to join the Allied fleet.

The Poite, having expended 300 millions, was issuing paper to the amount of 18 millions, bearing interest at 10 per cent., and repayable in 1858.

Omar Pacha had received 10,000 English muskets, and Eupatoria was formidable fortified.

Details as to the dispersion of the rebel Kurds, state that Elmi Pacha, having at Durban attacked the two Boys who were at the head of 10,000 insurgents, carried their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, put 1,800 *cors de combat*, took 2,000 prisoners, and obtained possession of 5,000 muskets and as many sabres.

The next morning he occupied Djizif; and the two Boys, having only some weak detachment left with them, solicited an amnesty.

The Poite has promised safety for their lives, provided they restore the enormous produce of their pillage.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg, of the date of the 3rd ult., informs us that the Russians have lately taken possession of part of Manchouria, probably with the Pekin Government, and have raised fortifications at the mouth of the river Amur. The island of Sagalieu, lying at the river's mouth, has also been occupied by the Russians. Fifteen hundred veterans have crossed over with the necessary stores and ammunition, comprising also some pieces of artillery. The *Pallas* frigate has been laid on shore and her guns taken out. Russian vessels navigate the river, and several cargoes of tea have already been conveyed to St. Petersburg by its route.

A despatch, dated Vienna, April 20th says: Lord John Russell left Vienna to-day for London.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys remains. The conferences are not formerly broken off, and attempts are made to find a ground on which the suspended negotiations may be renewed.

A despatch, purporting to be of official character, from the Crimea, dated the 14th, reports that on the previous night the Allies gained a signal advantage.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEVASTOPOL.

MARSEILLES, Sunday, April 22, 1855.

Your correspondent writes from Balaklava, under the date of the 9th of April, 8 P. M.

The allies commenced the bombardment this morning during a storm of wind and rain very unfavorable to the Russians.

The Russians, surprised, responded slowly, the flagstaff and garden batteries excepted.

These doubled their fire up to noon, when the superiority was on our side.

At three o'clock, the fire of the Mamelon was silenced, and only four guns were fired from the Round Tower.

The Russians continued to fire six guns.

The French have silenced the flagstaff battery.

The loss of the allies is insignificant.

The rain has ceased and the night is fine.

VIENNA, Saturday, April 21, 5 P. M.

Perfectly authentic advices have this afternoon been received from Balaklava.

The bombardment was continued with great energy up to the 17th, when the despatch left.

The fire of the allies had done considerable damage; but Russians display extreme activity and courage in repairing the injured works.

The fact of the superiority of the artillery of the allies is satisfactorily established.

Several French mines have been fired and have done great damage to the place.

News from Bucharest mentions the arrival of 15,000 Turkish troops at Manieisch Bay, and that Omar Pacha will soon follow with other reinforcements.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 21, 1855.

The following despatch was received at St. Petersburg on Friday, from Prince Gortschakov, under the date of the 9th of April, 8 P. M.

The bombardment has continued since the 9th. The damage done is immediately repaired, in such a manner, that on the 15th Sebastopol was almost in the same condition of defense as on the 5th.

The loss of the garrison, considering the tremendous fire (*fusées*) to which it is exposed, must be considered as very small, as the service of the Batteries is covered by entrenchment.

Nothing worthy of mention has taken place on any other point of the Crimea.

MARIECH, April 10—Noon.

Three Russian batteries and one French battery have been destroyed.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

VIENNA, Sunday Evening, April 22.

At the conference held yesterday, the Russian plenipotentiaries rejected the last proposal of England and France, relative to the limitation of the Russian naval forces in the Black Sea.

Lord John Russell's departure is now fixed for to-morrow evening.

PARTS, Sunday Evening, April 22.

The Emperor and Empress have just arrived.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna dated 22d inst., says:

The conference held yesterday lasted four hours and a half, but did not lead to any result as regards the third point.

The conferences are suspended.

Mr. Drummond said all the cases were being investigated; in all cases of just claims those claims would be settled.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Don't Read This,

And when you throw down this paper  
and forget all about it.

### THOMAS NIXON.

Has now on hand a considerable amount of  
food for

### MIND AND BODY.

That for the mind consists of choice reading matter  
selected by himself with care, and is offered to  
the public at publishers prices.

The food for the body, which he offers, is com-  
posed of—  
Meat, Fish, Oysters, Apples,  
Fruit, Tea, Coffee, Spices, &c., all of  
which, having been purchased with care, T.  
N. will sell at such prices as cannot fail to  
give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Give him a trial and settle the fact for yourselves.

### Do you Desire to Save Money?

When purchase your Groceries, Tobacco, China,  
Dishes, Glass-ware, Nails, Books, Stationery  
and Patent Medicines, at

T. NIXON'S,  
Opposite Hewitt's Hotel.

### Thomas Nixon

Has on hand, in addition to those heretofore ad-  
vertised, the following BOOKS—

Memoir of Dr. Chalmers, 2 vols. Twelve years a  
Slave.

The American Turner. Life of Horatio Greely,  
Mingo Heron. Household scenes from home circle  
Colonies of Australia. Life of W. H. Seward

American Agitators and Reformers  
History of the Insurrection in China

Incidents and narratives in a Pastor's Life.  
Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fenn. The Master minds of  
the West.

Memorials of English Martyrs. Our Parish,  
Cunningham's Scripture Reading—Leviticus. Pride  
and Prejudice.

Daniel Boone and the Hunters of Kentucky  
The Teacher and the parent. The Lash Lighter.  
Poetical Works of Pope, Gray, Collins, Parry,  
Watson, Green and Herder.

Pearl Fishing, choice English Biography.

The War or voices from the ranks, only 14d.  
Novelties of the Musicians. Smith's History of  
Greece

Saint-Simon or the Russia of To-day, only 1s. 6d.  
The Old House by the River. Good's Book of Na-  
ture.

Neighbors of Russia and History of the present war  
Russia of the Crimea. Two-sided tales

Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern.

The Slave of the Lamp. Curiosities of Literature.

Earnest Christianity, by George

life on the Plains and at the Diggins.

BOOK BINDING.

In all its forms, done on the shortest notice, and at  
very low prices.

THOMAS NIXON is now prepared to insure  
buildings against loss by Fire, in either the  
St. Leon's company of London (England), or the  
Westend of Toronto.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

If you desire to leave your family in comfortable  
circumstances after your decease, have your life  
insured by THOMAS NIXON,  
Agent for the "Brave" Life Assurance  
Company of London (England).

The Subscriber is now prepared to pay the  
highest price in CASH, for all kinds of Farm  
Produce.

THOMAS NIXON,  
Newmarket, May 11, 1855.

### Auction!

WILL be sold by auction, by order of the Ex-  
ecutors, on

MONDAY, MAY 14TH, 1855,  
On Lot No. 23, in the 4th con. of Whitechurch, the  
following property, belonging to the Estate of the  
late John Oeding, consisting of

SIX ACRES OF LAND,

On which are erected a Frame House and Barn.—  
There is also a young bearing Orchard and plenty  
of good Water on the premises. This property is  
situated on the North-West corner of Lot No. 23,  
fronting on Union street. Immediate possession  
given. Sale to commence at 2 p.m.

Terms made known the day of Sale.

ASHTON & MACHIELL.  
Whitechurch, May 2nd, 1855. Auctioneers.

### CREDIT SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON Lot No. 31, in the 3rd concession of White-  
church,

ON FRIDAY, THE 18th INSTANT,  
the following valuable Stock, Implements and  
Household Furniture, the property of

E. B. RANDALL.

1 Double Wagon, new; 1 do second hand; 1 light  
timber wagon, second hand; 1 good cutter, steel  
head; 2 cows; 1 cooking stove; 2 parlor stoves; 1  
pig, second hand; 1 potash kettle holding 75  
pounds; and a quantity of valuable household  
furniture.

TERMS—All sums of £1 and under, cash; above  
this amount, credit to the 1st of January next will  
be given, by furnishing approved joint notes.

SETH ASHTON,  
Whitechurch, May 11, 1855. Auctioneer.

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office,  
May 1st, 1855.

Barker Thomas Kane Patrick  
Bostwick Hugh J. Knight Alice  
Collins Joseph J. Milburn Messrs J.  
Cockburn Mrs B. McKinley Miss M.  
Conyell Esq. Naggi Richard  
Conyell Eliza Plates Sarah Ann  
Curry E K Pargeter Susanah  
Culverwell Miss E Rogers Asa  
Clark John Rogers Elizabeth  
Dean Ebenezer Rogers Obadiah  
Davis Mrs. Eliza Roberts Hannah  
Eckardt Geo. Ruin Mrs Mary  
Evan Martin Rose Esq John  
Ginger William Smith Francis  
Gordon James Scott Nelson  
Henderson John Slubbins Wm.  
Hill Miss Elizabeth Wilson Joseph J.  
Wm. ROE, Postmaster.

Hurrah for a Good Chance!

### Great Inducements to Cash Buyers

At L. Hoffmann's Store,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,  
Sign of the Big Broom.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of  
Newmarket and surrounding country that he  
will commence,

ON MONDAY, May 7th, 1855,

To sell off the whole of his newly purchased Stock

Of Dry Goods Ready-Made Clothing

Groceries and small ware, at greatly reduced prices  
from his former low rate. Please call in and see  
to convince yourselves of the truth. The sub-  
scriber having heard the numerous remarks of those  
who have the first time honored him with a call,  
that they were greatly surprised in finding such a

GOOD STOCK OF GOODS,

Instead of what they supposed to be a TOY SHOP,  
from the outside appearance, that will clearly show  
you before his walls a call from those who have not  
yet honored him with a call in respect of his goods.

All kinds of Farm produce taken in exchange for  
goods, positively given at the same rates as for cash.

N. B.—Cash paid for any quantity of Rags.

Also, good DRIED PORK.

Newmarket, May 7th, 1855.

L. HOFFMANN, Proprietor.

### Sharon Festival.

WORSHIP will commence at Eleven o'clock a.m.  
on the 2nd of June, 1855. Tea will be  
served at half past two o'clock p.m.

Although we're far off good design,  
That meets us all together John—

And all that's of the joyful kind,  
In peace and love with them so joined.

This is our theme—this is our grace—

To joyful loud-voiced faces to see.

Sharon, May 11, 1855.

### CONFIRMATION.

THE Minister or Tutor will (D. V.) hold Con-  
firmation at

Trinity Church, Aurora, on Saturday the 19th Inst.

at 3 o'clock p.m.

St. Paul's, Newmarket, on Sunday the 20th Inst.

at 11 o'clock a.m.

Christ Church, St. Albans, on Sunday the 20th Inst.

at 3 o'clock p.m.

SEPTIMUS F. RAMSAY,

Newmarket, May 11, 1855. Incumbent.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public, that  
he is now prepared to do all kinds of

Turning, Sawing and Planing.

On the shortest notice. Flooring, Dressing and  
Matching; Bush, Door, and Blinds made to order.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAUTERS.

All the above articles have been purchased on the  
best of terms, and will be sold at prices, that must

give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Aurora, May 7, 1855.

### IMPORTANT

To Farmers and Horse-dealers.

DR. THOMAS BAKER,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of

Holland Landing and its vicinity, that having

commenced the practice of his Profession, he is

prepared to treat all diseases to which the Horse  
and other domestic animals are liable.

Aurora, May 14, 1855.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES,

constantly on hand and for sale, warranted genu-  
inely prepared; and guaranteed to fully answer

the purpose for which they are recommended—  
Purgative, Diuretic, Tonic, Astringent and Cordial

Balls, Condition and Heart Powders, kept ready

prepared, and can be procured either by personal

application to the subscriber, or of O. Lloyd, Chem-

ist and Druggist, Holland Landing.

Order sent at any of the above Hotels punctually

attended to. Good Stabling and Locom Boxes.

Houses left in charge will receive the best attention.

THOMAS BAKER,

Holland Landing, May 11, 1855.

W. SULLIVAN,

Newmarket, May 2nd, 1855.

For Sale

IN the flourishing Village of Newmarket,

BRICK DWELDING AND OUTHOUSE,

Situated on Main Street, near the Railroad Depot,  
and occupied by the subscriber.

W. SULLIVAN,

Newmarket, April 27, 1855.

BLAUKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the patron-  
age of the inhabitants of the surrounding

country, who are desirous of having work done to  
order, in his line of business.

Horse-shoeing Done

With neatness and dispatch. Plough and Harrow

for sale, and Implements of farming made up at  
short notice. He hopes by punctuality and strict

attention to business, to procure a share of public  
favour.

T. B. WALTON,

Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

R. H. SMITH

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of New-  
market and vicinity, that he will open his

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM,

On Saturday, May 5th, when he will show a choice  
assortment of the newest styles in

Mantles, Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

Plumes, Parasols, &c.

Newmarket, April 27, 1855.

JAMES S. WETHERELL,

Prospect Street, Newmarket, April 26, 1855.

ESTATE OF THE LATE

Robert Kirkpatrick.

THE undersigned, duly appointed by law, to  
administer the Estate of her late husband, re-  
quest all parties indebted to the said Estate to make  
payment without delay; and all parties having  
claims, to send in the same for settlement.

(Signed) MARY KIRKPATRICK, Administratrix.

Newmarket, March 21, 1855.

TO THE STOCK IN TRADE SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST.

CHAS. DOAN.

Aurora, 20th April, 1855.

DRY GOODS,

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

SMALL WARE, CLOTHS, CARPETS,

PARASOLS, STRAW BONNETS, GROCERIES,

AND MILLINERY AND SILK CAPES,

OF THE LATEST STYLES AND F

## TEA AMUSEMENT.

Don't be afraid to marry a continental young lady. She may be sometimes melancholy; but no matter as long as she is penitent without the ox.

It's a fact, but you very rarely see two women playing at chess together. We suppose it is because, with such a partner, there is but little amusement to either in being imitated.

Dr. Cawin, having heard the famous Thomas Fuller repeat some verses on a scolding wife, was so delighted with them as to request a copy. "There is no necessity for that," said Fuller, "as you have got the original."

**JEWELRY.**—In taking of cheap living, he pawned a man who told him eating cost him almost nothing; "so on Sunday," said he, "I always dine with my old friend, and then eat so much that it lasts until Wednesday, when I buy some traps which I hate like the very devil, and which accordingly makes me so sick that I cannot eat any more until Sunday again."

A black Minister was closing up his prayer, when some white boys in the corner had the ill-mannered to laugh, so that the table supplicant heard them. He said but a moment before, and very earnestly, "Bless all dat is human," when the laugh occurred—and commencing again just before the "Amen," the pious old negro said—"Oh Lord, we are put in the habit of adding postscript to our prayer, but if do 'pression 'bles all dat is human," won't take in dore wicked white folks, den we pray dat do Lord will press on dataint human, also, likewise."

**METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.**—The New York Times speaks of the unusual brilliancy of the Northern Lights, during several evenings of last week, and observes that "thunder, lightening, hail, darkness, occultations, aurora, and all, indicated that those are very remarkable times."

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**1855. "DRY GOODS."** 1855.

Do you want to Save your Money?

IF SO, the object may be attained by purchasing at J. & W. Cowan's New Dry Goods Store, No. 3 Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, four doors north of Adelaide street, where you will find every article in the above line of the best quality and at the lowest prices for CASH EXCLUSIVELY.

The subscriber beg to impress on those who have not already favored them with a call, that the misrepresentations so often found in advertisements, are not practiced by them—a single call will suffice to prove this.

Heavy striped Shirting 7d. per yard; Cobourg Dresses at 5s.; Gala Plaids 9d. per yard; heavy Long Wool Hose at 1s. 10d.; Plush Bonnets at 3s. 9d.; Crapé Bonnets 6s. All other Goods at corresponding prices.

N.B.—Purs. of very Reduced Prices from this date.

NO SECOND PRICE.—J. & W. COWAN.

Toronto, Jan'y 16, 1855. 50y.

One who gets very little, and gives half of that to those who are worse off than himself, —is a flat.

The man who has nothing and won't work, but knows how to turn the labor of others to his own advantage,—is a sharp.

**CHILDREN'S INTEGRITY.**—A lady who was in the habit of dropping in at her neighbour's about meal times, in the hope of obtaining an invitation to partake with the family, was lately disengaged by the unhesitating frankness of a child.

Knowing that a neighbour's supper hour was five, she called in about four, and seated herself down for a long call.

"It takes two to make a bargain," and the lady hurried with a call had no idea of giving an invitation, if it was in her power to escape it.

Accordingly the hour of five brought no indications of supper. Time wore on, the sun was near its setting, and still the same.

A little girl, the neighbor's daughter, began to grow quite uneasy. At length, her mother having gone out, for a moment, the visitor said:

"You must come over and see me, Mary sometime."

"No, I won't" said the child.

"Why not?"

"Because I don't like you?"

"But why don't you like me?"

Because I am hungry and want some supper."

"But," said the visitor amazed, "I don't prevent you having your supper do I?"

Yes you do," said little Mary, "mother said she shouldn't have supper till you were gone, if you stayed till midnight."

In less than five minutes her visitor was marching out of the door with a very red face. She hasn't called to see Mary's mother since.

Little Mary, in her childish frankness, has not yet learned the important lesson which after years will not fail to teach her, viz: that "the truth, however excellent or desirable in itself, is not to be spoken at all times."

**Wife Lost as Soon as Found.**—A correspondent of the Port Huron Commercial communicates the following to that journal:

At the time and place of meeting the train of cars, often times annoying incidents occur. I must record one of most ludicrous, and at the same time awkward affairs. In passing up to the Ingleside station, there was a great crowd of people who had escorted a couple who had been joined in the bonds of wedlock. All were smiling as the morning sun. The baggage had been checked for Detroit, where they were destined, as their bridal trip.

The couple were seated in the cars, which only tarry a few moments, when the bridegroom, at her suggestion, stepped out to get some cakes. While making change the whistle blew and both trains started. He jumped on and passed out, and after very leisurely stowing away the cakes in his pockets, he started forward to hunt his bride. He looked all through the train without finding her and then accosted the conductor as follows, in great excitement: "I say, captain, some of the passengers are left." "Can't help it, sir," replied the conductor. "But," says the bridegroom, "I was married this morning, and my wife was aboard, and I don't see how she got out." The conductor seeing what a fix he was in, and where the mistake was, asked him where he was going, to which he replied that he was going to Detroit. "Well, then," says the conductor, "you are the one who got out. You are now going towards Niagara Falls." Great God, is that so? Well, stop the cars immediately," says the bridegroom. "Can't do it," says the conductor. "We never stop for anything." "But," says the man, "I am just married this morning, and hear I am going one way and my wife the other. Was ever man in such a fix, and the captain won't stop the cars?" "I know it is a bad fix to be in," says the conductor, "but I can't help it. I know how you feel, I have been married myself, but I must obey orders." By this time a crowd in the cars had gathered around the unfortunate pair, all of whom knew the whole affair. A lantern-jawed specimen of Yankee near hearing it all, put in a word or two. Look a here old fellow, you have got to grin and bear. I wish

Boston Lamp Store.

OUR Stock of LAMPS and FANCY Goods, are better than ever. Always on hand Oils, Burned Fluid and Camphine.

J. BRIGGS.

Keep it Before the Millers.

Boston Belting Company's Vulcanized Rubber Belting, HOSE and Packing, Best Oak Tanned Stretched LEATHER BELTING.

Toronto, Jan. 24, 1855. 15y.

Fall Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has just to hand a large and varied stock of Fall Dry Goods, consisting in part of all

WOOL AND GALA-PLAIDS, French Moresca, Cobourg, Flannels, Blankets, Furs, &c., &c.

Grocery Department

Was found as usual a choice lot of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c., which for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in Toronto.

JOHN ROWLAND,

North east corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, Toronto.

ff-11

## Holland Landing Foundry.

THE subscriber having purchased the above Foundry, are prepared to execute orders of every description of MACHINERY.

With despatch, and as cheap as any establishment in Canada; and, from their practical knowledge of Machinery in all its branches, they feel confident in stating that all such manufactured under their superintendence will, in point of durability and finish, not be excelled by any establishment of the kind in Canada. Also,

BLACKSMITH'S WORK

Of every description. They also beg to state that they have been at considerable expense in getting up some of the latest improved

STOVE PATTERNS,

And are prepared to supply the Trade on reasonable terms. Also, a variety of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting of Ploughs, one and two Horsed Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Threshing Machines, &c., &c. Old Copper, Brass & old Iron taken in exchange.

J. WALTON & Co.

Holland Landing, March 9, 1855. ff-5

NEW STORE!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, begs to intitute to the Citizens of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has opened out in the above premises, a large and well-selected assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, comprising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day.

In the MILLINERY SHOW ROOM will be found every variety of Straw, Tuscan, Silk, Satin, Velvet, and plush Bonnets of the latest Fashion; Also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Caps and Circlets; Cloth, Twill, Plaid and Plain Cloaks, and every other article in the Trade.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember 84 Yonge Street. ff-3

A. H. EARL,

84, Yonge Street.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1851. 15y.

DR. G. N. PECK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS leaves to tender his sincere thanks to the public in general for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would respectfully intitute to his customers who are unacquainted with his business arrangements, that he will, to prevent disappointment to them in future, be in NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH, and in BRADFORD on the FOURTH of each Month, when he will be most happy to attend to those who may require his services in any of the branches of his profession, or to make good any operation previously waranted.

Dr. P.'s ample experience in his profession, and his long residence in the Village of NEWMARKET, and its vicinity, will, he trusts, still be sufficient to recommend him to the public as a skillful operator, either in inserting

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT,

Cleansing Teeth from impurities, and filling cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FOIL, or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

All work warranted as to neatness and durability. Charges moderate in all instances. For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,

(LATE F. H. SIMPSON.)

Importers Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Parfumery, Spirits of Turpentine, Patent Drying Colors in Oil and Dry, Artist's Materials, all kinds of

Fancy Goods, as Scops, Perfumes, Hair Oils, Dyes, Potomatum, &c., &c.

Garbutt Hill, May 4, 1854.

N. B.—The Highest price paid for Butter and Eggs.

13/-

DYER GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c.

And as he has been enabled to purchase them on advantageous terms, he is prepared to sell at very LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or short credit.

GEO. H. BACHE.

Garbutt Hill, Newmarket, August 25, 1854.

LUMBER STORE

On GARBUCK HILL.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW STORE, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

HARDWARE, &c.

And as he has been enabled to purchase them on advantageous terms, he is prepared to sell at very LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or short credit.

GEO. H. BACHE.

Garbutt Hill, Newmarket, August 25, 1854.

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION

NEWMARKET.

FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS

to be Sold adjoining the Railroad Station at

NEWMARKET, the property of George Lovell,

Esq., well adapted for private Residences and Public Business, on good rising ground, and healthy situations.

For particulars apply to Dr. NASH, Newmarket, Agent.

Newmarket, August 25, 1854.

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES.

Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will dispose of for CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT, at Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All orders punctually attended to.

Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1853.

ANNOUNCEMENT IMPORTANT!

To Farmers, Farriers, Teamsters,

Carters and others.

SHAPTER & COMBE'S

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ELIZABETH LLOYD.

Newmarket, June 29th, 1852.